FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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ETHIOPIA

ANGOLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES WITH NETO MESSAGE

LD291654Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A two-man Angolan delegation has arrived in Addis Ababa to deliver a special message to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council from President Agostinho Neto.

The delegation is led by Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, Angola's minister of industry and power.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS

LD291134Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] An Ethiopian delegation led by Lt Col Debela Dinsa, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Addis Ababa overall revolutionary operations coordinating committee, returned to Addis Ababa this morning after attending the 11th Congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists. In a statement at Bole International Airport, the delegation leader said he had met President Tito and briefed him in detail on the course of the revolution and the objective reality in Ethiopia in general, and that Tito had been pleased with the briefing.

LOCUST SWARMS REPORTED IN SEVEN PROVINCES

LD242028Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 24 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa has said that in the last 6 weeks 50 swarms have been reported from 7 provinces of Ethiopia. Revealing the locust situation in the country, the organization disclosed that out of the 50 swarms reported, 21 were intercepted and controlled by aerial spraying, mainly in the railway line area between Arargota and Meiso, Jijiga and the Hararge highlands. Moreover, two swarms were reported to have been located in Wollo and one in Gojam respectively. Meanwhile, operations against the swarms have been going on in Hararge, Wollo and Gojam. The report also disclosed that the possibility of swarms moving and (?directing) to Tekeze valley and penetrating into the summer breeding areas of the Sudan cannot be overruled. The report adds that vigilant ground surveys must be conducted by local farmers and also pointed out that the Red Sea coastal area must be under very close attention. It was stated that aircraft could be used, could be mobilized for air-to-ground hopper barriers spraying provided their target and genuine reports are provided in good time.

ERITREAN GUERRILLA HEADS REAFFIRM DESIRE FOR TALKS

TA291116Y Paris AFP in English 1059 GMT 29 Jun 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, June 29 (AFP)--Leaders of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) and the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) today confirmed reports that they were ready to negotiate, directly and unconditionally, with the Ethiopian Government.

The leaders of the two movements, Ahmad Mohammed Nasser (ELF-RC) and Ramaden Muhamed Nour EPLF told newsmen they were "entirely disposed to negotiate without prior conditions on both sides to come to a just and peaceful solution for the Eritrean problem."

The solution should be based on the right to self-determination conforming to the principles of democracy and justice, they said.

'SECESSIONIST BANDITRY' IN ERITREA TO BE CRUSHED

LD231616Y Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1505 GMT 22 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "A Struggle That Has Been Tested by the Blaze of the Revolution Will Ultimately Triumph"]

[Text] The secessionists' banditry in the north could not be seen in isolation from the arrogant invasion of Somalia. Consequently, the aim of the reactionary war is strongly condemned by the broad masses of Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people's determination to crush the secessionists in the north proves that the antisecessionist war is a popular one. Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed in his speech on Eritrea that the present revolutionary generation of Ethiopia is aware that unless the Eritrean problem is solved, it cannot have pride in its revolution and knows that the historic unity of the country will be at stake.

The Ethiopian masses have been following with keen interest the peaceful means of solving the Eritrean problem. However, the secessionists have translated the peace move as a sign of weakness and this has angered the people of Ethiopia. As the comrade chairman has said, the people have realized that a lasting solution can be obtained only when the secessionists are liquidated and the recent mass rally in support of the chairman's speech is a testimony to this. When the broad masses of Ethiopia say: Down with secessionists, they have a reason. They regard the matter from a class point of view and fight the secessionists' reactionary stand. The problem in Eritrea is not as the reactionaries propagate, as one that has arisen for want of a separate government, nor is it a colonial question. All the arguments of the secessionist groups are futile under Marxist-Leninist analysis. While the secessionists fight for a reactionary cause in the interests of imperialists and Arab ruling classes, the Ethiopian people fight them back for the sake of the revolution and national unity.

At present, the broad masses of Ethiopia are fighting to establish people's democratic Ethiopia while the secessionists (?are) struggling to counter this. This has been proved by the very words of the leaders of the narrow nationalists--Osman Saleh Sabbe, Isaias Afework, and Ahmad Nasser--when they declared that they are struggling to prevent socialism from taking a foothold in Africa and the Red Sea region. Therefore, our struggle in the north has a class nature. [several words indistinct] are convinced that every move they take in the north is a right one and our struggle is just since it is in the interests of the proletariat and the peasantry, and because it is antifeudal, anti-imperialist and antibureaucratic capitalism. It is also against those who want to trade our genuine history and unity. Although the banditry has been camouflaged with various phenomena with the intrigues of imperialists and reactionary Arab regime classes, we are ready to cursh it with revolutionary war.

KEYNA

VISIT OF CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER PLANNED FOR 29 JUNE

PA291222Y Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nairobi, June 29 (AFP)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca will arrive here late today for a 36-hour visit, the Kenyan Foreign Ministry announced today.

The visit, at Mr Malmierca's request, will be the first by a Cuban official since the development of Cuba's Africa policy, particularly in the course of the Angolan conflict in 1975.

Mr Malmierca, coming from Lagos, Nigeria will meet his Kenyan counterpart Munyua Waiyaki, before leaving on Saturday for Zambia.

Sources said the two ministers would discuss the next meeting in Havana of the non-aligned countries movement, to which Kenya belongs, and the possible establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Kenya. Mr Waiyaki has already indicated that Havana had told Kenya it wanted to establish diplomatic links and that this question would be examined by the cabinet here.

Kenya, ranged alongside the moderate African countries, has never categorically condemned the Cuban presence in Africa.

At the same time, the Nairobi government recently refused, for reasons described as "technical," to authorize 20 students to attend the next youth festival in Havana.

Malmierca Fails To Arrive

PA292143Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Nairobi, 29 Jun (AFP)--The plane which should have brought Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived here today but without the Cuban official.

The Kenyan authorities gave no explanation to newsmen present at the airport.

NAIROBI COMMENTS ON SOVIET, CUBAN PRESENCE IN AFRICA

LD292041Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary: "The way It Is"]

[Text] Had it not been for American intervention on the side of Britain, France and the Soviet Union during the Second World War, it is most probable that Western Europe would have succumbed to the onslaught of Nazi Germany. But America did not enter the Second World War on its own volition. It did so in response to a sustained campaign for assistance by the victims of Germany's aggression and in recognition of its own vulnerability to attacks from the German-Japanese alliance.

Foreign intervention, therefore, is not a new phenomenon in the history of nations. It is something that countries have resorted to in order to repulse threats and maintain their sovereignties.

However, emergent African countries and liberation movements are facing increased criticism for seeking foreign assistance from some Eastern bloc countries, particularly the Soviet Union and Cuba. This criticism emanates from Western countries which have expressed displeasure over what they term increased communist influence on the African Continent. But these Western countries have tended to overlook the hard issues that have brought about Russian and Cuban involvement in some areas of conflict in Africa.

Perhaps the most important of these issues is the failure by the West to recognize that African countries, though most of them are only newly-independent, are sovereign states with full rights to choose their own friends and to invite assistance from whomever they choose. Cuban involvement in Angola, for instance, followed the emergence of Dr Agostinho Neto as the most effective nationalist who held the country together following the failure by the three nationalist movements to settle the question of leadership through negotiations. Far from being Russia's merceraries, as has been claimed by some Western countries, Cubans have proved to be a stabilizing force in Angola. Their presence has saved that country from the danger of disintegration and from the threat (?being posed) by white minority regimes in that region which are hostile to the idea of independence and self-determination for African peoples. We have reason to assume that without Cuban military presence in Angola, the three liberation movements would still be fighting one another, with untold misery and loss of many African lives. As soon as this presence is no longer necessary, the Angolan people will definitely ask the Cubans to leave.

Another region of conflict in Africa where Cuba is militarily involved is the Horn of Africa, where Somalia, blatantly ignoring the principles of international conduct, launched a shameless invasion against her neighbor, Ethiopia. While Western countries sat on their hands watching the attempted dismemberment of Ethiopia by Somalia, the Soviet Union and Cuba came to the rescue of the Ethiopian people at the invitation of their government.

A question that quickly springs to mind is whether those who now criticize Russian and Cuban presence in Africa would rather have seen the disintegration of Angola and the occupation of huge chunks of Ethiopian territory by Somalia, while the entire world community watches in complacency.

To those who are victims in these two volatile areas in Africa and to all those who value peace and independence in the world, this is an absolutely unacceptable situation. Western countries must appreciate that independent African countries are in fact independent, free to formulate their policies and choose their friends and enemies. It is ironic that the same Western countries, which are so vocal against the role of Cubans and Russians in Africa, have not been heard to raise a voice against military support of unpopular regimes in other parts of Africa by members of their own alliance when it suits their own interests.

Independent African countries are mature enough to decide which form of assistance they require and the best sources of this assistance. Africa must be allowed to determine the course of its own destiny. That is the way it is.

SOMALIA

SONNA REPORTS 29 JUNE ETHIOPIAN AIR RAID

PA291610Y Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mogadiscio, June 29 (AFP)--Ethiopian war planes today raided the Somali town of Bledwein, killing one person and wounding four others, the Somali national news agency (SONNA) reported. A total of three aircraft (MIG-23's) deploying rockets and bombs took part in the attack, it said.

The agency quoted the governor of the Hiran region, Ahmed Sugule Hirsi, as saying: "The raid was part of the recent Abyssinian threat on the Somali Democratic Republic and a blatant violation against international laws." (On June 22 and 25, Ethiopian Air Force planes raided a number of Somali border towns, killing 13 people and wounding over 50 others).

President Mohammed Siad Barre meanwhile said today that the Ethiopian air raids on Somalia were not carried out by Ethiopia alone, but were done in collaboration with "other major governments who are pursuing their strategic interests."

Speaking to reporters on his return from an 11-day tour of eight West European and Arab countries, Mr Siad Barre said the "allied" (Ethiopian, Russian and Cuban) forces aggression on Somali territory was aimed at demoralising the Somali people.

"On the contrary, such naked aggression will not intimidate our people, but will give them more courage and unity by which they can strongly defend their dignity and independence," he said.

The Somali leader reiterated his country's support for the Somali liberation fronts and said Mogadiscio would never give up its legal obligation to back the freedom fighters.

SIAD BARRE CALLS ON ARABS TO OVERCOME DIFFERENCES

LD291626Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has called on Arab kings and presidents to forget their differences and to confront the dangers and plots which their enemies are hatching against them. He said that the main aim of the enemies of the Arab nation is to undermine its unity and sow dissension in an attempt to block its unity and solidarity.

Regarding his talks in Riyadh, President Siad said that his talks with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz had dealt with the general Arab situation and the issues of the Middle East and the Horn of Africa.

In his statement to AR-RIYAD, which was published today, the Somali president described the Saudi leadership as an effective Arab leadership which is seeking to unite the Arab nation. He said that this leadership has no ambition other than to serve the well-being and security of the Arab people.

The Somali president concluded his 3-day official visit to the kingdom yesterday.

WSLF CLAIM OVER 800 'ENEMY' TROOPS KILLED

LD291610Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Western Somali Liberation [WSLF] recently killed 147 enemy soldiers, wounded many, and captured light and heavy weapons after a surprise attack on the town of Kelafo. At the same time, the freedom fighters captured from the Abyssinian colonialists (Buraha), (Galweyne), (Darigda), (Shakh Ali), (Barakale) and (Shimbirale), all bases of the alliance forces. After these attacks the freedom fighters held the town of Kelafo for some hours following the expulsion of the enemy troops from the town. Later, the freedom fighters withdrew from those places for tactical reasons.

This report, carried in DANAB this morning, adds that when the unholy alliance failed to withstand the onslaught of the freedom fighters, it retaliated by burning down the houses of the civilians in the eastern and western part of Kelafo, (Laba Kurtumoley), (Beled Amin), (Bili Hawo), (Mahadley), (Bargun), (Maruf) and (Raro Dere), where they killed civilians including children, women and elderly people.

The report went on to say that on 23 June, the freedom fighters killed 75 or the enemy troops and captured 45 Kalashnikov rifles after attacking (Sina) in Jijiga district. The freedom fighters mouthpiece, DANAB, also said that on 24 June, the WSLF commandos killed 400 enemy troops and destroyed two trucks and four tanks when they launched a fierce assault on (Gafa-Jijiga).

On 26 June, the heroic freedom fighters killed 180 Abyssinian soldiers and wounded many when they attacked the town of El Kere, where they also destroyed a large quantity of arms.

TANZANIA

MKAPA CALLS FOR ALL-PARTY CONFERENCE ON RHODESIAN ISSUE

LD281440Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania has again urged Britain to go ahead with plans to convene an all-party Rhodesia conference to find a solution to the Zimbabwe independence dispute.

Speaking in the National Assembly today, the foreign minister, Ndugu Mkapa, said Tanzania supports the idea for the conference as a significant step toward achieving a solution of the independence problem.

The British and American envoys had been touring southern Africa to gather opinions for the convening of the meeting. The envoys, Mr John Graham and Mr Stephen Low, were in Dar es Salaam over a week ago and held discussions with the foreign minister.

In his speech, Ndugu Mkapa also reiterated that Tanzania will not open her border with Kenya unless new economic relations are worked out after implementing the nine-point Mombasa agreement signed in November last year. He said Tanzania will continue to uphold and implement the agreement. The two points of the agreement have already been implemented by the two parties. Tanzania has released Kenyan property which was impounded during the border closure early last year. On the other hand Kenya released three Lake Victoria ships it was holding at the Kisumu Port.

BURUNDI

ANGOLAN DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA291357Y Paris AFP in French 2119 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bujumbura, 28 Jun (AFP)--An Angolan delegation led by Education Minister Ambrosio Lukoki has just paid a visit to Burundi, where it was received by Col Jean Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and of the republic.

The Angolan minister told the Burundian press that he had brought a message from Angolan President Dr Agostinho Neto to his Burundian counterpart.

With the Burundian chief of state, the Angolan delegation surveyed topics of common interest to the peoples of Angola and Burundi, as well as the problems of South Africa and of Africa in general.

During their meetings, the delegation also strongly (?condemned) the African intervention force, "a creation of both NATO and imperialism," and the military bases installed in several countries close to the front line.

Finally, the Angolan minister sated that as a result of its regional stances, Burundi will help prevent the reconquest of Africa.

ZAIRE

AZAP REPORTS PRC OFFICIAL'S BRIEF VISIT TO KOLWEZI

LD300636Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 1915 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpt] Kolwezi, AZAP--"The Zairean people under the leadership of its guide, Lieutenant-General Mobutu is very intelligent and capable of running the affairs of its country by itself, if it is not smothered and muddled up." It is in these terms that Chih Hao-tien, the deputy chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, expressed himself at the end of a 2-hour visit today to the Gecamines installations at the head of a powerful military friendship delegation numbering more than [word indistinct] persons.

Mr Chih Hao-tien, who referred to a Chinese proverb "a picture is worth a thousand words," stated that the events that had taken place at Kolwezi are undoubtedly the Machiavellian work of the Cubans and the Russians, who have done everything to make life difficult for the Zairians.

Despite this situation, he added, the Zairians had not allowed themselves to be deceived by these socio-imperialists into paralyzing their economy. "The work at Gecamines/Kolwezi is irreproachable if one takes into account that this is being done by Zairians without the intervention of foreigners."

"All the lies propagated abroad by the socio-imperialists are contradicted today, especially since we ourselves have ascertained what is actually taking place at Kolwezi, he stressed.

Mr Chih Hao-tien then stated that on his return to China, he will be the true spokesman of the situation in Shaba.

The Chinese delegate moreover congratulated the elements of the armed forces at the front through the intermediary of Brigadier Dikuta Ebilansang for their bravery and tenacity in the fighting, stating furthermore that he was especially impressed by the massive return of the population to Kolwezi, with a very high morale with which to face the invader. All this will be known in the world, all this will discourage the enemy, he concluded.

MOBUTU: BELGIUM MUST STOP SUPPORTING OPPOSITION GROUPS

LD291414Y Kinshasa AZAP in French 0949 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kinshasa--President Mobutu Sese Seko gave an interview today to Elebe Ma Ekonzi of AZAP. Asked about the attitude of Belgium, which grants asylum and aid to the so-called "opposition movements," General Mobutu replied that "there are many positive things in our relations with our former guardian." As an example, he cited the role played by the Belgian Government--at Zaire's request--in the coordination of the actions agreed upon by the different partners interested in the economic recovery under the "Mobutu Plan."

This role, the president of the republic admitted, is positive and "we shall not forget it." However, he made clear, Brussels is still taking an equivocal attitude toward the presence on its soil of persons without political (?thrust) or breadth, but who are paradoxically taken seriously; who are housed with the obvious aim of subverting and denigrating my person and our democratic institutions, and who are given luxurous apartments and pretty girls, and to whom special funds are being made available with the sole aim of harming Zaire and its people. As long as this equivocal situation persists, General Mobutu added, "I can hardly see how Brussels and Kinshasa can get along in harmony."

The head of state, who seemed relaxed but resolute, said that as far as he is concerned, "the time has come for Belgium to make the right choice: Either it deals with the so-called opponents who represent nothing and no one but themselves, or with the authentic leaders of the Zairian State and the democratic institutions that have been set up. Otherwise, there will always be a chill and dark clouds in our relations."

He cited the case of Sudan, a neighboring country which has already replied favorably to the amnesty measure and which is beginning to regroup Zairian refugees who have found refuge in the main centers of Sudan. "As soon as this law became known," General Mobutu Sese Seko said, "Sudan contacted us in the desired manner, and we took useful measures to insure the repatriation of our fellow countrymen, for whom a welcoming committee has just been set up."

Those who refuse to return will be accepted by Sudan as peasants and farmers, in the spirit of the resolutions of the conference of the pan-African freedom movement of eastern, central and southern Africa.

"Just compare," the head of state told the AZAP delegate general, "Sudan's conciliatory attitude with Belgium's equivocal one." "Sudan," he added, "is perhaps not, as one says, a civilized country, but in the field of diplomacy, the young nations can give lessons to the old democracies."

It was on this note of honesty and political courage that the interview ended.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

GAMBIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES VISIT TO CAPE VERDE

PA300340Y Paris AFP in French 1510 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Praia, 29 Jun (AFP)--During a news conference held Wednesday at the end of his visit to Cape Verde, Sir Dawda Jawara, president of Gambia and of the Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), asked the international community to help Africa in its socioeconomic development.

The interest in seeing Africa and the west African subregion transformed into peace zones was the major issue in a joint communique signed by Sir Dawda Jawara and Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira. Elsewhere the communique mentions the two governments' desire to see the Western Sahara issue resolved "in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the Organization of African Unity," in order to eliminate this hotbed of tension.

The joint communique also pays tribute to the "front line" states, which "are victims of an aggressive policy on the part of racist minority regimes" in South Africa and stresses that the two governments are following closely all tentative solutions to the problems of Namibia and Zimbabwe. Sir Dawda Jawara's visit to Cape Verde is the first that the CILSS president is making to a member state of this organization since he returned from a tour through various West European countries and the United States. According to President Jawara, the tour was "effectively positive" as regards the contribution of these countries to CILSS' activities, particularly within the framework of the meeting to be held in November by the "club of friends of the Sahel."

NIGERIA

OFFICIAL VISIT OF FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT ENDS

Cooperation Commission

LD291200Y Lagos International Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria and the Federal Republic of Germany are to set up a joint commission to promote economic and technological cooperation between them. An agreement to set up the commission was reached during talks in Lagos between the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, and the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mr Helmut Schmidt.

Communique Issued

LD291202Y Lagos International Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Nigeria and West Germany have agreed to cooperate in all fields including air transport, the transfer of technology and nuclear energy. The two countries said that they would intensify their actions within the United Nations for finding solutions to international problems. This is stated in the communique issued in Lagos at the end of the visit of the West Germany chancellor, Mr Helmut Schmidt, to Nigeria.

The leaders of the two countries called for immediate independence for Namibia and described the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe as inadequate and unacceptable.

They condemned the apartheid policy of South Africa and her military incursions into neighboring African countries. Referring to the recent Shaba invasion, the two countries agreed that the conflict in that country required an economic and political, rather than a military, solution.

Following an invitation by the German chancellor, General Obasanjo has accepted to visit West Germany at a later date. Mr Schmidt, who was in Nigeria for 3 days, has left for Lusaka, Zambia, in continuation of his African tour.

Visit Ends

LD282206Y Hamburg DPA in German 1755 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, 28 June--Chancellor Schmidt today ended his 3-day official visit to Nigeria and arrived in Lusaka this evening. His first discussion with Kaunda took place later this evening.

At his departure from Lagos in the morning, Schmidt and his Nigerian host, head of state Olusegun Obasanjo, stressed the candor of their talks. Schmidt said they had not beaten about the bush with their views and now understood each other better. The text of the communique signed in the morning confirms that it had not been possible to reach agreement on all questions. "On all points discussed by them, they reached complete understanding of their respected views," the communique says. From members of the delegation it was learned that it was impossible to secure from the Nigerian side a public statement against the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Africa.

The German side did not comply with the Nigerian wish that the Federal Republic end its economic engagements in South Africa. At a press conference at the airport, Schmidt once again took up this point. So far, no Western country had broken off these economic relations. He could not understand why the Federal Republic should make the first move in this respect, especially since jobs in the Federal Republic and South Africa depended on this. Once complete racial equality had been achieved in South Africa, it will be realized that it would have been a great mistake to wreck South Africa's economy beforehand by boycott measures. Schmidt cited the example of the Cabora Bassa Dam, whose construction had been attacked by public opinion 10 years ago. Today Mozambique is glad to have the dam.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE ESTABLISH 200-MILE MARITIME ZONE

LD261758Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 26 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has established a maritime zone of 200 miles, according to a decree by President Pinto da Costa, it was announced in the country's capital.

The document says that the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe took this decision in view of the importance for the national economy of the exploitation of maritime resources in coastal areas.

ANGOLA

DIE WELT: SOVIET GENERALS BASED IN ANGOLA PLAN ATTACK

DW291015Y Bonn DIE WELT in German 29 Jun 78 p 1 DW

[Peter Hornung report from Kinshasa]

[Text] Five Soviet generals in Angola are preparing a large-scale offensive against the future Namibia with the help of GDR soldiers. This has been derived from so far secret analyses by the French General Staff. The offensive is supposed to jeopardize the planned elections and to make impossible the democratic process, through which the former German colony wants to achieve independence.

Western intelligence services learned that the main targets of the offensive will be the capital of Windhoek and the industrial port and military base at Walvis Bay.

In order to implement such a blitz attack, a far-reaching reorganization presently is taking place among Angolan and Cuban units stationed in the south of Angola. The "commandantes" of the Cuban expedition corps in Angola have been put into second rank. Five Soviet Army generals have taken over the supreme command of the Cubans and Angolans.

The Angolan troops consist almost exclusively of members of the communist MPLA, the former guerrilla units of present state chief Agostinho Neto. Officially this army consists of six divisions. The French analysis says however: "The MPLA army practically exists only on paper. It has hardly 10,000 men under arms. The six divisions are mainly Cuban combat troops of various strength who are also permanently involved in guerrilla warfare with the pro-Western liberation organization FLNA [Angolan National Liberation Front] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]."

Reorganization began recently under the command of Soviet General Chakhanovich. The other new commanders at the Angola front are generals Karpov and Shurupov, as well as Major General Sredin and Brigadier Gubin.

Chakhanovich established his headquarters in the strategic base "Vila Henrique de Carvalho." Karpov resides in the capital, Luanda. Shurupov established his residence in Silva Porto. Sredin and Gubin took over outpost positions in the southern towns Sa Bandeira and Vila Rocadas.

Since early June, war material has been airlifted to the bases "Vila Henrique de Carvalho" and "Silva Porto." This includes T-54 and T-62 combat tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery and enormous quantities of infantry arms. A spokesman of the (pro-Western) guerrilla troops FLNA said that in Kinshasa these days: "material for two war divisions has been airlifted in less than 2 weeks. Some 200 flights have taken place, for example, on a single day at the "Vila Henrique de Carvalho" airbase. The strategic airlift of the Soviets to Angola takes place via two routes: One goes via Baghdad, Aden, Addis Ababa, and Entebbe to "Vila Henrique de Carvalho," the other goes via the former U.S. airbase, Wheelus Field in Libya, to "Silva Porto."

The FLNA and UNITA first feared that the large-scale destructive blow was aimed at them. But when more than 400 combat tanks were unloaded and the former MIG-17 fighter planes were replaced by MIG-21 and MIG-23 fighter planes, something like relief was felt in the FLNA jungle fortresses. [paragraph continues]

A spokesman of these partisan troops said: "2 1/2 years of a war of attrition must have taught even the most recent Frunze military academy graduates that our guerrilla cadres cannot be defeated with a rolling barrage of modern war material. No combat tank can get through to the location of our command posts. The enormous inaccessible area is our best ally."

After exact observation of the Soviet airlift and the reorganization of the Cuban expedition corps under supervision of Soviet experts, the FNLA partisan leaders concluded: "According to the almost bureaucratic methods of the Warsaw Pact, a concentration of forces is taking place in preparation for action against South-West Africa. Tanks are supposed to hinder free elections."

The strategic center of the concentration of troops is "Vila Henrique de Carvalho." The former base of the Portuguese colonial power, built according to NATO standards, has two runways, underground electronic command centers, an enormous barracks area and a maneuver area for modern combat units.

As an initial step, Chakhanovich had a tower built in the maneuver area for the training of paratroopers. Instructors of Soviet and Polish airborne divisions are training two infantry battalions of the Cubans there as well as three MPLA companies.

French General Staff analysts maintain: "During the planned coup in Namibia, the guerrilla cadres of communists SWAPO are only supposed to play a subordinate role. A conventional campaign along the lines of Soviet offensive doctrine is being prepared: massive tank thrusts supported by the concentrated fire of strong artillery units."

Three pioneer companies of the GDR National People's Army and a communications company are stationed in the Angolan towns of Vila Rocadas and Vila Pereore located close to the border. The pioneers are supposed to guarantee the unhindered advance of tank units in the direction of Windhoek and Walvis Bay. The communication unit is supposed to coordinate the concentration of troops. The direction of the attack is obvious: It leads via Ondangua through the salt desert of the Etosha Pan to Okaukuejo, Outjo and Waterberg toward the final targets of Windhoek and Walvis Bay.

Since the destruction of the "Moscow" base near Vila Rocadas by South African troops, SWAPO has only two poorly trained infantry battalions. They are poorly trained for guerrilla actions. Chakhanovich inspected the burnt-out "Moscow" base, solved his propaganda problem by criticizing neocolonailism, and arrived at the conclusion that the combat value of SWAPO can hardly be considered higher than that of MPLA prior to the action of the Cubans. He set up a plan of three phases:

First, the SWAPO guerrillas will escalate terror in South-West African towns.

During the period of confusion, airborne action will take place which will be called "patriotic liberation."

Tank units will then break through the Estosha Pan, combat planes simultaneously will bomb the Walvis Bay base.

Airborne troops are supposed to take Windhoek in a surprise attack and hold it as a pawn. In this difficult action, Chakhanovich does not want to rely on either Cubans or Angolans. For this purpose, a coordination staff was established in "Vila Henrique de Carvalho" by the fifth paratroopers regiment of the National People's Army stationed in Ruegen. These elite troops of Honecker's state could be flown within a couple of hours to the outskirts of Windhoek.

Quoting Western intelligence sources, the London SUNDAY TIMES on 25 June reported that a Soviet plan envisages for the time of Namibian independence (after SWAPO has taken over) the nomination of foreign experts, particularly from the GDR, for the administration of several significant towns. It also said: The establishment of democracy in former German South-West Africa will be hindered by German soldiers--from the GDR?

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA ARRIVES

LD291402Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A Cuban delegation led by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived in Luanda this morning from Algiers via Lisbon for an official friendly visit to Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

CSSR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MAPUTO

LD291624Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Text] Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, arrived in Maputo this afternoon accompanied by five officials from his ministry. His visit to Mozambique comes within the framework of contacts already established by our country's minister of transport and communications when he visited Czechoslovakia.

Tonight the Czechoslovak foreign trade minister will be guest of honor at a dinner in a Maputo hotel. He is expected to start his talks on scientific, economic and financial cooperation with our country's authorities tomorrow.

MUGABE INTERVIEWED ON INVITATION TO FRG

DW271505Y Hamburg Domestic Television Service in German 2130 GMT 26 Jun 78 DW

[Excerpts from reporter Braun interview with Robert Mugabe, leader of the Patriotic Front, in English with superimposed translation, no place mentioned--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You received an official invitation to come to the Federal Republic of Germany. Will you accept the invitation?

[Answer] We received the invitation and we shall decide on it in about a week. First, however, we would like to have one or two explanations regarding donations addressed to us which have been confiscated by the West German Government. People are dying in our camps because they have nothing to eat. They have no clothing and no medicine. The West German Government should have shown more understanding. We are of the opinion that it ought to have assessed the situation a bit more objectively than it did.

RHODESIA

SMITH EXPLAINS REASONS FOR WHITES-ONLY REFERENDUM ON CONSTITUTION

LD291158Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] The prime minister, Ian Smith, said today that there are two good reasons for having only a white referendum on a future constitution. Answering a question in the House of Assembly, Mr Smith said firstly he is under an obligation to the white electorate, having given an understanding that there will be a referendum. Secondly, it is clear that the agreement that has been made shows that it is the white Rhodesians who are making concessions. As it is the black Rhodesians who are gaining ground, it would seem a useless exercise to ask them if they wish to receive what they have always been asking for. In an answer to a supplementary question, Mr Smith agreed that if the white electorate rejects the proposals the country will be back to square one.

SALISBURY REPORTS DEPARTURE OF U.S., UK ENVOYS FOR BLANTYRE

LD291154Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] The British and American envoys, Mr Graham and Mr Low, left Salisbury today to continue their southern African shuttle in Blantyre. After the Malawi visit they will travel on to Zambia for talks with government officials in Lusaka. IANA, [Inter-African News Agency] quoting informed sources, said no significant progress has been made in the latest round of talks in Salisbury between members of the Executive Council and the two envoys.

Mr Graham and Mr Low are expected to return to Salisbury within the next few days.

AUTHORITIES BAN PLANNED 1 JULY ZAPU PUBLIC MEETING

LD291210Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] Authorities have banned a public meeting called by the Zimbabwe African People's Union, to prevent possible serious public disorder. The meeting was to have taken place at (Gwendura) stadium between noon and 5 pm on Saturday, 1 July.

SOUTH AFRICA

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON S. AFRICA-U.S. NUCLEAR TALKS

LD301002Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The president of the South African Atomic Energy Board, Dr Ampie Roux, says his talks on nuclear matters with an American envoy in Pretoria have been most productive. Dr Roux said, after the talks had been concluded, that the question of South Africa becoming a signatory to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty had been one of the matters discussed. He said it was far too early to say whether President Carter would be prepared to resume sales of enriched uranium to South Africa.

BOTSWANA DENIES TERRORISTS ENTERED ITS TERRITORY

LD270550Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 27 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Botswana has denied an allegation by Rhodesian Security Force Headquarters that about 100 terrorists had entered southwestern Rhodesia from Botswana. A statement by the office of President Khama in Gaborone says Rhodesian forces fired on a Botswana Defense Force patrol near (Mahotlane) on Saturday. The patrol returned the fire. The statement says later that day a Rhodesian aircraft fired two rockets at an aircraft of the Botswana Defense Force that was patrolling the area.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH-WEST AFRICA)

SWAPO GUERRILLAS BEING TRAINED BY SOVIET UNION

PA291659Y Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 29 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Windhoek, 29 June--The chief of South African forces in Namibia, Major General Jan Geldenhuys, said today that new Soviet aid to Namibian nationalists could turn their 10-year-old low-level guerrilla conflict into a conventional war.

He added that Angolan-based guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) were not only being equipped and trained in infantry warfare but were also undergoing artillery training.

"There are definite indications of Russian planning and presence in this regard in Angola, and we have knowledge of Russian-assisted training camps which include training regarding arms and equipment exceeding the requirements of guerrilla-type warfare," he said. General Geldenhuys added that the recent reported arrival of 11 Soviet generals in Luanda, coupled with reports of the establishment of a secret Soviet training base in Angola and various documents seized by South African troops during the May 4 raid on the SWAPO base at Cassinga, pointed to increasing presence in Angola and stepped-up aid to SWAPO.

He added that these factors indicated that the current guerrilla war might take a new dimension. Meanwhile Judge Marthinus Steyn, South Africa's administrator general for Namibia, said that in the future Namibian political figures would be given personal protection if deemed necessary.

White Namibian leader Dirk Mudge, leader of the South African-backed Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Party, was said to have been given a bullet-proof car.

SWAPO LEADER MAKES STATEMENTS TO FAR PROGRAM

FL231340Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Namibian people's struggle for independence has entered a new phase of quantitative and qualitative development in the national liberation war, stated (Helmut Angula), representative of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] in Cuba, to the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] political information program.

(Angula) stated that the Namibian people's struggle has reached high levels, above all in the area located above the 19th parallel. He added that the majority of the people supports the armed struggle and that the national liberation army is multiplying its forces and is dealing severe blows to the South African racists.

Elsewhere in the interview, he explained that the current phase of the Namibian struggle began in the final years of the decade of the 1950's as a result of the system of contracts imposed by South Africa which was overwhelming the workers with the worst of working and living conditions, receiving low wages and bad treatment as well as being separated from their families. These conditions led the African workers to unite during the congress of the Ovambo people and, later on, when they attained a greater political awareness, they decided to form an organization which would defend the people's interests--SWAPO, which has been led by Sam Nujoma since its founding in 1960.

This organization represents the popular masses and, since 1962, it has acquired the characteristics of a movement of national liberation. (Helmut Angula) recalled that the first battle between the SWAPO forces and South African racists took place on 20 August 1966. The awareness that the armed struggle will make the liberation of Namibia possible and the support given to the patriots by the world's more revolutionary and progressive forces have served as an incentive to SWAPO to step up the struggle and gain numerous victories. The South African racists, he said, have been forced to recognize their existence and initiate negotiations which the Namibian patriots use as a form of struggle. The SWAPO occupies large areas of the country, conducts military operations, gives political training to the masses and has total popular support. (Helmut Angula) stated: In addition, we have defeated numerous enemy forces and seized lots of war materiel. We have disrupted the operations of many of the enemy's installations.

The South African racists use diverse tactics aimed at dividing and weakening the Namibian people and hindering their struggle, (Angula) added. One of them is to seek a neocolonialist solution to the Namibian problem. Another is to use the negotiations to sabotage the armed struggle, and a third is to train puppets who fight against SWAPO and in this manner prepare the terrain for a future civil war. Elsewhere in his statements, (Angula) denounced the interventionist policy of NATO countries in Africa, stressing that this policy in Zaire is also aimed at destabilizing the Angolan Government. He pointed out: Any policy affecting Angola also affects Namibia, and any policy aimed at strengthening the South African regime also affects Namibia. He pointed out that the SWAPO leaders have condemned the alliance existing between the Pretoria regime and NATO countries. He said: We are not fighting against a NATO-South Africa alliance, because any person having any sense knows that without NATO aid, South Africa cannot continue to fight and would have never dared invade territories such as those of Angola and Zambia, he said in closing.

SWAPO: SOUTH AFRICA 'FORCING' VOTER REGISTRATION

PA281734Y Paris AFP in English 1700 GMT 28 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, Jun 28 (AFP)--The South African Government is forcing people in Namibia to register for elections in the territory, the South West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) claimed in a communique here today.

SWAPO information and publicity secretary, Peter Katjavivi, said today there had been a campaign in the territory during recent months to force Namibians to take out membership cards of the tribally-oriented Democratic Turnhalle Alliance led by breakaway white leader Dirk Mudge.

Mr Katjavivi said the South African Government was "confusing and intimidating" the people, and he [words indistinct] there was widespread opposition in the territory to South Africa's decision to register voters. "The whole exercise would have been rejected by the people." He said also that a SWAPO official, Emmanuel Katjizeko, had been arrested by South African police for opposing the registration of voters.

Several majority groups in the territory last week expressed their opposition to Pretoria's decision to start registration of voters on Monday this week.

In a proclamation issued by South Africa's administrator of Namibia, Judge Marthinus Steyn, there is a 3,450 dollar fine or three years jail for anyone who actively discourages people to register.

(In Windhoek, the Namibian capital, Mr Steyn this afternoon reiterated Pretoria's view that the decision to register voters was a "neutral act" and that allegations that Pretoria was forcing people to register was "deliberate nonsense spread by SWAPO." He was commenting on Mr Katjivivi's allegations).

ZAMBIA

ARRIVAL OF FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT REPORTED

LD291240Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] West Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived in the country this afternoon for a 2-day official state visit at the head of a 102-man delegation.

Kaunda, Schmidt Meet

LD291246Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 05000 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD/CA

[Text] President Kaunda had 3 and 1/2 hour talks with the visiting West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, after a private dinner last night. The talks, which centered on the international situation, particularly southern Africa, ended shortly after 0001 hours this morning. The private discussions between President Kaunda and Mr Schmidt are expected to continue this morning at 1000 before the official talks start at 1130.

Schmidt, Nkomo, Kaunda Meet

LD291620Y Hamburg DPA in German 1431 GMT 29 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Rhodesian "Patriotic Front," met today for a 1-hour discussion. Nkomo expressed skepticism at the prospects for still holding an all-party conference which would include Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

That point in time has passed. Too many of his people have already fallen. Schmidt replied that it is the Federal Government's view that an all-party conference offers the best prospects for a solution.

With reference to the recent murder of two German members of the Jesuit order in Rhodesia, Nkomo stated that the Patriotic Front had nothing to do with this "senseless act."

According to delegation circles, President Kenneth Kaunda, during a 3-hour meeting with a very small number of participants, told the federal chancellor yesterday evening of the failure of his efforts to mediate in South Africa. He could not understand how the whites living there could reconcile their belief in Christianity with apartheid. The situation in South Africa has reached [words indistinct point. The West will have to actively stand up for a peaceful solution. If they do not, only an armed conflict remains possible, the consequence of which would be that the East would supply the weapons. Kaunda announced that the Soviet Union is already carrying out intensive cadre work in South Africa, Namibia and Rhodesia.

During a further 2-hour meeting this morning, Kaunda briefed the chancellor on his country's wretched economic situation. He asked the Federal Government to help in the International Monetary Fund's efforts to aid Zambia with large-scale credits.

With regard to the problem of Zaire, Kaunda laid great importance on a tripartite meeting between himself, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, and Angolan President Antonio Agostinho Neto. The Zambian president stated that Neto is interested in better relations with the West. On Wednesday he had ordered the disarming of the "ex-Katanga gendarmes" and their withdrawal from the Zairian border.

CUBAN OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR AFRICAN GUERRILLAS

PA271755Y Paris AFP in French 1502 GMT 27 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lusaka, 27 Jun--Jose Fernandez de Cossio, Cuban vice minister, who is on a visit to Lusaka, said on Tuesday that Cuba will not renounce its support for the liberation movements in southern Africa.

Many countries, the Cuban minister said, wish to exclude Cuba from the nonalined movements because Cuba supports the guerrilla movements in southern Africa.

Somalia, China and Zaire, Fernandez de Cossio added, "are among the countries which are demanding our expulsion from the nonalined bloc because of our close ties to the USSR."

On the other hand, Fine Liboma, a member of the Central Committee of Zambia's single party [the United National Independence Party], has said that his country will participate in the world youth and students festival to be held in Havana next month despite criticism and the withdrawals of other countries. Tanzania has announced that it is not in a position to participate in the festival, while Kenya and Botswana, for their part, have refused to grant visas to Havana to several young delegates.

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